G. F.ILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. Subscribers wishing their papers change ed, will give the name of the post office changed

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is invariably required.

DEATH OF GEORGE COMBE. it up, I took advantage of the silence, the awe of the moment, to signify to him my last wishes in case of my death. I stated the manner in which I desired to be buried, the style of letters tion, it is said, by only three others in the language—the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Pregress," and "Robinson Crusoe"—died at the Hydropathic Institution at Moor Park, Surrey, stood in the mute agony of woe, Lisson, how on the 14th inst. From the obituary notices ever, hoped I had cut deep enough, and assored me he thought the virus had not had time t has always resided. He was educated for the "have the consolation of destroying the reptile law, became a writer to the signet as the Scotch law, became a writer to the signet, as the Scotch that has thus endangered your life. Here, my attorneys are called, and practiced for twenty men, bring each a soft cane, and let us attack the monster together." The men ran out and came back, each armed with a pliant bamboo a single stroke of which will instantly kill the most dreaded snake in India. "And now. surround the bed; the reptile cannot have got away. Gently, gently; keep your eyes steadily fixed. He must be under the pillow. Directly

> chosen to take 'precautionary measures.". Col. Addison's Traits and Stories of Anglo P. McD. Collins, who has spent nearly two years on the Amoor river and its tributaries as a commercial agent of our Government, gave much valuable information of the country in his correspondence presented to the last Congres-The recent agreement upon this river as the boundary between Russia and China is impor-

tant. If the Amoor is made a great medium of internal commerce with Asia, that commerce must inevitably develop trade with Northern China on its other shore, and thus open a vast and populous region to commercial intercourse, which has hitherto been quite inaccessable.

Chetah, at the head of navigation on the Amoor, is 2 667 miles from the ocean. This

whole distance is navigable for steamers, and free from ice six months in the year-from the middle of May to the middle of November Chetah is the half-way house from St. Peters burgh to San Francisco. Boats can also, by the chief southern tributary of the Amoor, per etrate to within a few hundred miles of Pekin reality, and the at least equal importance of spiritual agency. A change has, in recent years, of the sea, or twenty five to San Francisco oy ome over the higher thought of Britain, and we steam. The immense trade concentrating at believe that change has not been favorable to the Novgored, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, might continued popularity of the philosophy of Mr. Combe in those extreme and objectionable aspects. The great popularity which, about the hitherto been quite unknown to American enhitherto been quite unknown to American enhite the proposition and the philosophy of Mr. terpriso." The waters of Lake Baikal can be connected

rested, induced Mr. Combe, towards the close of Siberia to our Pacific commerce. A raing most of his peculiar views, were the fruits of solid studies and enlarged experience, and there can be no doubt they contributed not a Lena, the Chy, the Amoor, and their tributs those countries a thousand fold in ten years, and realize more to commerce and civilization than the discovery of the northwest passage India. The yield of the precious metals in S beria is set down at \$15,000,000 per annum This commerce will at some future day deeply concern the people of the United States; and to it must be added that of Manchooria, Mon golia, and Northern China, of which we know comparatively nothing. Cotton fabrics for example, might be introduced to the amount of several millions annually

RELIGION IN ETHIOPIA -In the highlands of Ethiopia, Major Harris found a so-called larguage the like of which has not been heard Christian Kingdom, a national establishment dating from the earliest ages. By this church solutistic prerogatives of the episcopacy. "This Concordat," it says, "has conferred upon the saints and argels are invoked, the Virgin and bishops many new privileges and a large in- ors, and half the year is composed of fasts and crease of power; but the priest has to bear the festivals. It enjoins also confession to the priest whole odium of the indignation and of the moral resistance which the hated Convention last calamity, while they confidently rely on the has created among the people." "There is no almogiving and penance he imposes as an exdoubt," the document continues in a subset piation of sin. Its most extraordinary peculiar quent paragraph, "but that our religion has ities are certain usages and ceremonies, either become the object of universal derision. The Concordat has aroused the wrath of the most opic faith. Their churches, which generally are moderate men with respect to the antiquated, small and mean, resemble precisely the Jewish mediaval ordinances of the Church; and the temples; they are divided into three parts; the inermost is the holy of the holies, and may be entered by the priest alone. The service is in from day to day. This sentiment is the more and darguage, and dancing is one of the cerdarguages as it spreads among the main body of the people." The memorial complains of the wretched pay (sometimes less than that of acab-driver) of the lower clarge, in consequence of which they are driven to the collection of which they are driven to the collection of sees, and tages which are the source of the wash their cups and platters as a religious duty most disgraceful and disgusting conflicts with they will not eat with Pagan or Moslem, not close the work, but we believe a year or two of the people. Religion is thus made to appear taste of flight that has not been slain in the health on the part of the illustrious author will in the light of an insuff-rable burden, and agitators increase the ill-feeling by directing at- not asserting it to be obligatory, jet rigorously anity. They allow of concabinage. They are all haptized once every year, commemorating women, and children, enter in a promiscuous and shameless crowd. Fasts of extraordinary frequency are observed with unexampled strict ness; two every week, on Wednesday and Fri day; while, reckoning all the holy days together, one entire half of the year is thus occupie

> The Colonization Herald publishes tabular statements of the comparative mortality of the several squadrops of the United S ates, for various years, prepared by Dr. Whelan, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at Washing ton, which show that that stationed on the African coast is the healthiest, with an exceptionthe Brazil fleet alone preceding it. The fol lowing is the order and rate of per centage Brazil, 1.28; African, 1.53; Pacific, 1.78; Med iterranean, 2.66; Home, 2.97; and the East India, 8.08. This result, the Herald says, is "measurably due to the unusual care taken to protect the officers and men by the enforce ment of wholesome sanitary regulations, such as their prevention from being on shore, on the coast, at night; the ascent of any of the Afrivice; the anchoring of vessels at a distance from shore, beyond the influence of the malaria finated off by the land breeze; the exemption &c., by employing native Africans of the Kroo

While he was dressing my arm and binding \$11,800.

VOL. XII.

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For the National Era. HERMAN: YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD. BY E. FOXTON,

Author of " Prémices." CHAPTER X. The Lady's Privilege. She spoke with passion, after pause, 'And were it wise

strong.

And stand blind on the rocks, to choose the right path umphant lady, stead of resting lazily beneath met But we being come, the soul is dumb that crieth not on Got."—The Lay of the Brown Rosary.

Constance, in the mean while, had been be-Constance, in the meanwhile, had been be- cage to put he to ginning to find out, to her utter dismay, how

fearfully she had trifled with her happiness. and many a girl who sits in a drawing room, as a fortune teller cheats a girl who stands in a a fortune-teller cheats a girl who stands in a in the sea as fer were caught, she had not to b a kitchen. The fortune-teller says, in the witchen, "On such a day, in such a street, you shall meet a nobleman, who does not yet know his parentage. He will offer himself to you. You shall marry him, after which all kitchen, "Oa such a day, in such a street, will be revealed. You may know him by his where Mrs. Rog deon's niece was concerned; wearing two roses, one white one and one red one, at his button-hole." In due time, she sends forth a neighboring grocer, enamored of might have four d it hard enough to pardon in the the maiden, with the decoration specified; and constance's dig ity. Anybody in her situation might have for d it hard enough to pardon the girl, beholding, says to berself, "There are Constance's hat thiness, which, if the latter the roses! Here is the nobleman."

the roses! Here is the nobleman."

had been ten ye is younger, would have been called by its pro or name, naughtiness.) ing room, to the maiden who sits there, "You stall scon meet a man, handsome and rich, Insually, but with variations to suit the taste of that your heart can desire."

Chance puts in the damsel's way a rich and handsome suitor; and, seeing the wealth and the beauty, the damsel confidently says to herself, "There are the wealth and the beauty; here are the kindness and excellence."

As we have seen, the red roses by which Con stance had been expecting to recognise her up in his bosom; and thus it happened, that when her heart knew him, and, like a spiritual table,

it is pretty sure to be very sorry afterwards, she | which Constance now kept were quite sufficient had hurried through the complete breaking off to explain her continuing somewhat pale, and of their intercourse. Mr. and Mrs. Van Roose- with swollen eyes. Thus she had her own way, landt, who had already stayed at the Revere a and her grief to herself, to the full.

could not, when at last she tried to do so, rec-

thy of her, but indifferent to her.
"Why," she would say to berself, "did na-"Why," she would say to herself, "did na the prodigal son must often stoop to eat his were ture make me no stronger or no weaker?—strong husks, before he makes his way home to the sons of enough to renounce him, too weak to forget ?- | full feast of welcome and the fatted calf.

weak to draw the weapon out again?"

For some time after her recovery, in other respects, from her illness, her loss of color, appetite, and spirits, continued so apparent that and alarmed about her. She conferred with the physician who had attended her niece. He only laughed, shook his head, and declared praises of herpic men. * unless he himself the experi nee and practice of all that praise worthy."—Millon. that he "could discover no vestige of a sickonaldson was a most tender and warm-heart ed woman, and would gladly have done any-thing for Constance, that sympathy and kind what to do, or what the matter was. She dared not question the repellant sufferer; but dared not question the repellant sufferer; but haunts the passage—and by overhearing one or she ventured to write a pleasant note to Mrs two conversations therein. while under her care; as she [Mrs. Ronaldson] naturally felt great interest in her successes

to give any account of them herself."

Mrs. Van Rooselandt deposed, by return of post, that, "Miss Aspenwall had been and apparently little interested in general so ciety. She had become well acquainted there with a very agreeable family of unmarried orphans, named Arden, and passed much of her time with them en famille. But the eldest of the two brothers, though the finest young man in the world, was a confirmed bachelor whom no one would think more likely to marry than the man in the moon, and a little too unromantic, and given to raillery and satire, too, she thought, to be likely to suit Miss As penwall's taste; and the younger, Mr. Herman Arden, was not only still quite a boy, but had behaved very sadly and disgraced himself at some place of public entertainment, too, she regretted to hear, just before they left Boston Sha could not tall pracisals how it was, for she the heard some ladies speaking of it; but she was really very sorry that anything of the sort should have happened; for he was a genteel, pretty little youth, and very attentive to herself.

tle impressible to give any man the least en who conragement t fall in love with her; though a b no doubt she hald not fail to be universally admired where er she went. The few young to men, who were worth baving, were all so spoiled in these fliting days! They expected the not young ladies to meet them at least a quarter of it. I the way! It way a pity; but she did not know what could be cone for so very dignified a person as their joing friend, unless they could left induce Sir Che les Grandison or Thaddeus of sho

Warsaw to cone to life for her benefit." har (Whisper from behind the scenes: Mrs. Van too Rooselandt had leveloped a fine na ural telent most for match making in the way of her duty, in in the successively and successfully disposing of six daughters of her own to six sons—simpletons, ignoramuses, was jockeys, and others of men of fortune. Lathe celebrated British surgeon, who, after he sired from business, used to ride down to in now and then, and cut off a leg or arm way of amusement, this tri-

her laurele, n took a generous pride and as t pleasure in ac ras show woman to any beauty, heiress, or a ish girl "of family," so-called, wor life, she had whad a peerless beauty and The respectable he ss, in one individual, in her do thands for the ster part of three months, ut. not even to he znowledge had so much as a he first, because Cantance had given herself airs

Thus, then, for Royaldson's compassion was left in the lark. Acting on the scanty hint of the docto, however, in the spirit of the various maidens,] kind and excellent. Him you shall marry; and he shall prove to be all out both his ey's, on perceiving his loss, at once, with a pre ence of mind and resource never to be too much commended nor faithful-ly imitated, and with all his might and main, jumped into another bush and scratched them | per in again-she as ued that what a ball might cause a ball migl cure, and gave her niece one a bolus to an inc sposed cow. Greatly to her satisfaction, her tient seemed not ill disposed mate were genius and heroism. He had them, to her remedy; and from that time the good, shor but they were out of her sight, snugly buttoned simple hearted in tron—a Roman Catholic, and man at heart a devoter -was indefatigable in going getfi out and inviting in, making parties to go to the her heart knew him, and, like a spiritual table, softly rapped and tapped, "This is certainly he!' stance to see every sight and hear every sound denoted the brain, not always the truest part of a woman, which she thous it could possibly give her different table. doubted, and she was wholly unprepared for the pleasure. Construce seemed eager for every unaccountable pain which she felt in turning novelty or exciter ant offered her; and if, after pent from him. She thought that it would and trying each, she ways parried every chance inquiry as to w her she had enjoyed her wounded, it only grew and grew.

Under the influence of one of those almost irresistible, and inexplicable unless demoniac, imresistible, and inexplicable unless demoniac, impulses, such as make a child in a passion tear thought, have but a some mere girlish trifle, up its garden and dash in pieces its favorite and have blown way before she could take playthings, in spite of a lurking suspicion that such interest in gaieties; and the late hours

landt, who had already stayed at the Revere a week longer than they had intended, for her pleasure, willingly left Boston with her as soon as their trunks could be packed, and, within a week after their return to New York, provided week after their return to New York, provided his readers) unusual sweetness of disposition, and not help—all of us, North, South, A slight feverish attack followed close upon the fatigue and excitement of the time, and served further to confuse her recollections of her parting interview with her lover. Even if her, with a dreary cry, which her compressed one. difficulty in recalling it with any distinctness; and weeks and months had passed, further effacing the record, before she was willing. She and when she would have fed it with the best and months had passed, further effacing the record, before she was willing. She she had—luxury, admiration, dissipation—and it rejected them all, she looked into her world, and it was empty; while the cry arose again Herman had been, nor how impossible she had yet londer and more drearily, until it seemed to her that she should go mad, "I am hungry! I am hungry! I am hungry, hungry hungry, hungry! Feed me, or I shall die! I am hungry, oh, my God! And times appeared to her irritated and self-torturing times appeared to her irritated and self-torturing pride a proof that the renunciation had been as much his as hers; and it was gall and worm though uplifted in repining misery rather than in to it wood to her to be forced by suffering to ac supplication, for the poor wasted soul was fed knowledge to herself that she could suffer for the sake of one, not only, as she thought, unwor- at first with a rich and plenteous meal. Wise human beings do not treat the starving so; and | clever

sometimes appearing at her light breakfast

The Armory,

room obstacle to her being as fat and rosy as as to be and to suffer. What was Herman doing all this time? Nothing but making speeches, when nobody, is polite parlangs, wanted to hear him, and going to parties where nobody wanted expected to understand or ellewise." Mrs. inkling of the nature of his other occupations, by placing ourselves in imagination at the key-hole of the door of Clara's drawing-room—if we can, in doing so, escape the detection of the unimaginative Patrick, the sentinel spirit who

> Not long after Herman's return to Boston, Clara, having been caught out in a shower in a cold November afternoon, sat drying her little boots at a cozy little are in the grate of the cheer ful apartment above mentioned. Through the open door, she had a vision of Herman driving before him, from the library to his chamber, a Herman was guarding from a fall, with his wary arms stretched out on each side of that patient beast of burden. Thereupon Miss Clara, being in want of a little society and chat, called out,

any more room left in your head?"
"Yes. I'll come down again in a moment," said he, and vanished, but presently returned, and, ranging a second pair of very unexcep-tionable boots beside hers on the fender, added,

"I am going to study medicine."

"Another profession, besides more arts and sciences than I can gount on my fingers? Why, you have got one more than you know what to

some exquisite point-laces at Mudge's when she heard some ladies speaking of it; but she houses, and the power to enter into their feelings. It is their interest to be well; and Rhythr

and had always, in her presence, conducted himself in a perfectly gentlemanly manner. She thought Miss Arden must have been the chief attraction to her charge. In fact, if she was called upon to call the model tenth and did the best she could for them. Who could do more?

of sympathy at once." if you want another profession in order ood, why not be a clergyman?"

inkly, in the first place, because I should at a glance dozens of good reasons why not do it. A warrior, before he he field, should take care, if a choice is

z him about one another, are misunder of religion. His pocket, too, is

tent agreed that parsons are of neces 78. Unless they are men of much indee called upon 'to define their position' than the member from Bunkum. In must be very hard for them to be dignified, genial, simple, and self-for-Besides, many and many a man has

od, or at all events less harm, at a caryou really think so?"

boand in conscience to devote myself elements; mediately, that it might henceforth be 1764 —

a languid tore, "My dear Herman, write a draft on Miss Arden, to send to

e always been impressed with the be-

es look a little Pindaric, to be sure!

It must have fallen out with itself

is mine to make them so, we shall have of the straws in his br. om, just as our other END OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY and even the New World. It is chiefl for household minstrel is t; the measured, mur-murcus rustle of the re ils around Castalia's fountain. The poetical socket book proceeds:

The turf grows smooth and green once more, From whence the tre, was forn; But doth the summer sh, de therefore, And song of birds, re, gra?

A little want of logical sequence observable o, to choose armor that fits him. It perhaps; but, to make smends for it, we find not encumber him, nor, on the other here an interesting token of the progress of the ramp him unnecessarily. The gown is act of possy, in the supe inducement of rhyme, pe for me. It needs a man mighty, both imperfect, indeed, and r de as yet, but full of and intellectually, if not physically, too. promise for the future. The awakening of a days, ty fill it worthily. I should be spirit of scientific inquir is also to be remarked, in the last two lines. Lest the poet himself eed, I do not see why you should," said should not possess sylva: information sufficient who would have liked to see him in it, to set at rest the auxious loubt which he excites tle annotation, on the m .rgin, that if the tree

> "Thank you for a hap; y idea," said Herman. "You are extremely velcome. To continue: The twittering nests 'mid whispering leaves,
> The boughs, return no a pre:
> And time may heal the he rt that grieves,
> But scarce its bliss rest res.' " TO BE CO! TINUED.

> > For the Nati nal Era. THE STUDEN 'S PLAINT.

BY LYDIA A. OMPKINS. rom religion by alienating them from My wornheart pants and chat a for the rippling of brook

because they consider him the speak- I am mint with the burdens which have come with the

I can sighing for the rugged to the and the cataract's four For the rich purple and green of each forest hu

mute prayer,
That with sunlight and glory ow gilds the bright earth And awakes the sweet spirit, 'f gladness and mirth.

I would dwell where the mea ows are ever in bloom, Where there comes no sad the aght of grim Death and the Where the crystalline founts, ver east their bright spray And the birds are singing all rough the long day.

O I fain would behold the day ocean's white foam e of mind, that is enough to make them | Where the tempests careera I the sea-birds roam, It would make me a prig. If they es- I would burst the iron bonds at stern habit has bound danger of priggishness, they are likely I would rush thus afar from even human sight and soun to that of boorishness or foppishness.

> I am weeping for the songste, s who carol and sing For the sweetness and hope e- my earlier life. Ere I knew the unspoken des air of mad strife. I would cling to the memories thich the woodlands bring

I would list to the echoes which of yore did ring, would grasp the faint sembly ace of that rapturous I am pulsied, and aching, and cold, and numb I must bound away to the glea , and the hills ;

> From the New Yor & Evening Post. THE THREE COMETS.

The astronomical wor I has now the very un usual opportunity of me sing simultaneous observations on three come . This class of bodies belongs to the arcava of astronomical science, and in consequence of feir erratic movements and infrequent appearance in our system, but ash, speculating preacher, infecting little is understood of the r nature and desting, ter parish with his own crude vagaries.

Three of these heavenly distants are now visiflour, which steals through it all, pare of which can be distinct seen with the naked eye. It has a well defined tail or appendage of about two degrees in ler 7th, and is rapidly inppears to me, was surely intended to creasing in brightness. It is supposed to be quicken, and hallow, the action of the shout 140,000,000 nules istant from the earth, sind, in all lawful departments of its It is calculated by the list week in October that this comet will atta; to an unusual splene out of all other departments into dor. It may be seen ah ut an hour after sunmong these I must think that a strong set in the northwest, and about an hour before ce in us for any one is often an indication sunrise in the northeast, o that it remains visefore, other things being equal, of the rises higher above the h rizon, however, every rovidence that we should pursue that rises higher above the h rizon, however, every and more prolonged vi ws of the illustriou

by Dr. Gould to be iden ,cal with the comet of 1764 and the first of the three comets seen in 1827, and to have a peri d of about thirty-one years. This conjecture s grounded on a supmay be doubted, howeve , whether this identity sculated, "What reason the commu is not imaginary, for the dements have not such to be thankful, that a merciful Provi. | an approxima ion to sin' darity as to justify his asn't pleased to endow me with a strong conclusions. Upon the point, our scientific ce for picking pockets. I should hold readers can judge for themselves. Here are the

1764 - Epoch, Feb. ; inclination, 52° 54'; longitude of node, 120° 2'; longitude of perihelion, 15° 15'; perihelion distance, 0.555; 1827.-Epoch, Feb. 47 inclination, 77° 36' longitude of node, 184° 78'; longitude of peri helion, 33° 30'; perihelion distance, 0.506;

Such a difference in in lination and longitude of perihelion could not e ,ist in a single revolution of the same body wi hout the influence of disturbing causes which we know did not exist Then, again, the motion of the comet of 1764 was direct, while that of 1827 was retrograde. We cannot tell, in fact, what comet it is, nor have we any means of id ntifying it, and hence there is no real ground oren for a corjecture.

The second, which car only be seen by the telescope, is supposed to be the return of Fave's periodical comet; it he an interval of 2.718 ment best adapted to carry out these conditions. days, or 7.44 years. But its present position Such States have fallen, as they must fall, and differs so much from the former movements of the British power has risen, as it could only Faye's comet, that this identification also is arise. It has been the soul of order contending problematical. Both its , resent inclination and with a chaos; one of them must yield; happily, place differ considerably from the position as order has prevailed. computed by him; and we know of no cause

which could produce so reat a change in its striking resemblance;

1264 -Inclination, 3t ' 25'; longitude 30'; perihelion distance 0.43; direction, D. 1556.-Inclination, 3 P 12'; longitt

The interval included 1 tween the two epochs is about 292 years, whi h would place its return in the year 1848. A coordingly, Mr. Hind, of Bishop's Observatory, redicted its return in that year; but it was at oscquently discovered that, in consequence of lanetary disturbance, its return will be between the year 1856 and the close of 1860. Opp class of elements ments have not been esticated. We have, there-fore, no means of identifying it, and cannot tell whether it has the same physical appearance,

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. From the London Times of September 1.

We are living in the midst of very great events. Within a few days we have heard of the joining of two worlds and the opening of a third of the human race to the commerce, the society, and the religion of the rest. these things pass as every-day occurrences, and we are chidden, not without reason, for the small interest they seem to excise. "What small interest they seem to excite. "What next?" is always the question; and, in that forward spirit to which the Reman poet ascribed the achievements of his countrymen, we think nought done while aught remains to do." In the very words of Hotspur, we have

found it easy to
"Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honor by the locks." and with equal facility we have broken down that wall of ages which shut up the oldest nation in the world from the rest of the human species. Yet these are events that look to the future, and no man can tell what is comprised

This day will have a place in chronologies for another great event but one which might have almost slipped from notice, for it looks to the past. To-day the East India Company cesses to hold a place among States and sover-eignties. Like the many Princes whom it has deposed from power, and left in the enjoyment of revenues and titles it has long been dearing of revenues and titles, it has long been deprived of actual dominion. The company has been only a name and an income; or only adding to those what India herself supplied to her conquerors-the modest offices of information and advice. But, as the Great Mogul no louger exists, even in name, the East India Company has now wholly ceased from political existence This day Queen Victoria becomes the Sover eign of India without any fiction or tradition of the past coming between her and her just titles. Just, and long unjustly withheld, they undoubtedly are, for it is, in fact, the British Parliament and people that have always ruled India. They have supplied the policy, the men, the money, the system, and all that makes empire. With out the sinew and bone of those classes from which our army has been recruited; without the enterprise and courage of our young cadets; without our education and our natural sagacity; without our overflowing capital, the wisdom or our rulers, and those institutions which give all men among us the hopes and means to rise, the East India Company would have been ut terly powerless. Yet there is also power in a name. The company has found power in a tect the unknown scientific laborer. Discove name, and the name of Queen Victoria will now be a tower of strength.

title are not without force. To-day, all the civil and modified, as his own work. Indeed, the officers of the Company become her Majesty's suggestion of such deeds is almost out of place servants; the military and naval force of the Company become the Indian army and navy. Henceforth war will be declared, peace contracted, and treaties made, in her name. In her name laws will be made and administered, debts contracted, public works done, and all that makes up the Government of a people. We have long ceased to value empty titles, and the scorn which attackes to historical shadows equalied power of generalization upon this characteristics and the scorn which attackes to historical shadows extends even to names of real significance. We small when we read on the coinage of George one, and it differs extremely from the analysis of his peculiar views, while embody line most of his peculiar views, ware the fruits. III, that he was King of France, and on that of Louis XVI, that he was also King of Na varre. The pretensions to the sovereignty of a knowledge of the law that governs the facts still kept up by some Italian mints, only amuse children. In our national indifference to such baubles, we have allowed no trace of our im mense colonies and dependencies to appear on any coin for home circulation. Yet it surely a great and real acquisition of power and honor that Queen Victoria returns home from Ger-

many as much the Empress of India as Francis Joseph is Monarch of the Austrian E upire. The East is the region of great empires, and the nature of the people, as well as the physical peculiarities of the continent, are favorable to rapid conquest and acquisition. Ideas conquer and govern there as well as armies and warriors. But the story of the East India Company is the strangest of them all. In little more than a century and a half, it has won and attached to its rule a greater area, and several times the number of people, than ever fell before to any conqueror or family of conquerors. China is no exception. There a vast multitude only changed their dynasty, scarcely conscious of a conquest or of a policy. And this has been done by means unknown before. The founder of the Persian dynasty, it was said, was the father of his people; his successor was a soldier, and he that followed a trader. In those days the institutions of peace came the last. In our times, a small company of merchants set up a factory on the banks of the Hooghly, and within the lifetime of two men who might have talked with one another they have annexed and brought to the gates of that factory at least a seventh part of the whole human species. Natural obstacles alone have checked their progress. But for the mountainous defiles of Cabul, the triple range of the Himalayas, sandy deserts, and seas, they would have pushed in all directions still further.

Now, it cannot be denied that in India, as elsewhere, there have always been those who have hailed conquest, who have talked of acquisitions without scruple, because without personal responsibility, and who have lent a ready hand to intrigues and researches that had only one view. But as little can it be denied that India has thrown itself into our hands, and that it would be impossible for any civilized Power to have ever so small a footing in that peninsula without the same result, so long as it was safe from any civilized rival. Talk as bystanders or advocates will, it was absolutely impossible for such States and Governments as Onde, for example, to remain independent on he frontier of a moral, righteous, and well or the only real question is the political arrange-

The career of the East India Company dates The third body, which is also telescopic, is conjectured to be the grant expected comet of 1264 and 1556. All ast phonomers agree in extending its recesses with white, middle finger. "In Clara's, at this end; and in this, four silver."

In the highest degree a concept is also telescopic, is conjectured to be the grant expected comet of 1264 and 1556. All ast phonomers agree in extending its splendor. Its sail is said to be more than 100 degrees in length, or one half of the visible heavens. It first ligarpresses to the light of the prerogative, the establishment of religious liberty, and the bandishment of a dynasty incurably hostile to these changes, excited the alarm of all Europe, partly for their own sake, partly for our own. The history of England, it is a constitution, the restriction of the prerogative, the establishment of religious liberty, and the bandishment of a dynasty incurably hostile to these changes, excited the alarm of all Europe, partly for their own sake, partly for our own. The history of England, it is a constitution, the restriction of the prerogative, the establishment of adynasty incurably hostile to these changes, excited the alarm of all Europe, partly for their own sake, partly for our own. The history of England, it is from an epoch when the settlement of our Conwhite, middle figger. "In Clara's, at this end; and in this, four silver fa dollar, and four three-cent pieces—her guileless disposition—which she her guileless disposition—which she the comets of 1264 and 1556 as identical; the since that date that it has become the history hange, I would wager my head, in reader will recognise ithout difficulty the of the world. We may read but little of it, but its facts are ever before us in the reduction and in the peopling of continents and the establish ode, 175° 30'; longitue e of perihelion, 272° ment of our name on every ocean and every shore. India itself forms a predigious episode shore. India itself to the folder achievements of our race. All that we gained and lost in France, all our still more bootless enterprises in earlier or later days, even cur conquests and losses in the New World, fell far short of the dominion won by the superhuman valor and consummate policy in far distant Asia. It is impossible not to regard so great a prize and so valuable an street only from his letting to a tavern, he was conveyed in a chair. Gaming was his chief to my dressing-table, seized one of my thout some misgiving as to its.

| Sold the most costly materials and the most fantastic patterns. Silks and brocades, embending the paneture of a hot instrument, or a sudden scald. The fact, however, was obvious. I had been bitten by a snake, and was probably a dead man. I sprang from my bad, runhed to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and so valuable an conveyed in a chair. Gaming was his chief to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and so valuable an conveyed in a chair. Gaming was his chief to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and so valuable an conveyed in a chair. Gaming was his chief to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and so valuable an conveyed in a chair. Gaming was his chief to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and consummate to my dressing-table, seized one of my the had to cross the street only from his letting was his chief to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and consummate to my dressing-table, seized one of my the superhuman valor and consummate to take a sudden scald. The fact, however, was object, though not acute, was stinging, repair, which, though not acute, was stinging, repa the close of 1860. One class of elements would lead us to expect it is return in August of the present year; and beare its supposed identity with the third body row appearing in our northern heavens. But we cannot tell what the elements of this body and, because its move-elements of this body and because its move-elements. By any change of hands, or name, or mode of which could be spared from dress at d play. He had made the grand tour, and, consequently, breat the wounded part for several in the good wishes and the prayers with which the East India Company resigns the sovereign-and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." The only literature which he called "prigs" and "pedants." and "pedants." I should be speared from dress at d play. He had made the grand tour, and, consequently, breat the wounded part for several in the pour them. In the paper, "I should be speared from dress at d play. He had made the grand tour, and, consequently, breat them. Then may be distinct them. Then may be distinct them. Then may be designed to the provided tour, and consequent shall be speedily restored, and that India may in ridicule of reigion. Such were the beaux while others began to question me. In broken now enter on a path of improvement in some and ci the wenteness I explained to them my situation that of Europe and Hanover succession. The reader who would They were horrified. While one powered city be imagined by an ancedote told by a Western

government hitherto adopted for India has? ben tried and found wanting. Should the six Je government in the name of the Quee b found equally wanting, patriotism uself wi hardly regard British rule as a blessing

> From the Philadelphia North American. HUMBOLDT

There is one name which is held in such ionor as to require no accessories of any sort for a period longer than many suppose. early as 1829, Frederick Henry Alexander von attracted his notice; he studied them, and, becillor of the Prussian Court, with the title of Excellency; and he retains that post now, as he enters, thirry years later, on the ninetieth year of his honored life. That honor was never in two volumes. He and others founded the Prussian of reveal linears.

ravelled extensively in South America, having left Europe by way of Corunna, in Spain, June, 1799. He spent the next three year mainly in the tropical regions of Southern a Central America, Mexico, and the West India In May, 1804, he reached Philadelphia, on Ela homeward journey, and, visiting Washington United States. Translations have also been and other points within reach during two mouths, sailed from this port in August for I 1 1833, George Combe married Miss Ce Bordeaux. Such was the therefronticed visit Siddons. Four or five years after, he qu now, in the bodily weakness of ninety years, but with the clear and strong mind which ever distinguished him, receives the unite honors of all men, from the most democrat lover of science in the United States, to Que Victoria and her royal consert on their Pri siau tour.

It is the greatest and brightest feature Humbolda's frame, that it is accorded not because he is great that because he is just character is, perhaps, more than that of a scientific man of any sge, unselfish. None the injustice and gra-ping which stained Ac go's name, with a hundred less than Arago, at some as great as he, was ever charged or thought against Humboldt. He did not need to appe priate honors not his own, nor to ignore meswhere the public could rever intervene to pr ies wrought out by the hands of retired act non-combatant prosecutors of researches we The changes that embedy this alteration of never stolen and put forth, slightly moulds above this vice of so many who seek scientif honors is all that relates to this Privy Conner

lor of Nature for more than sixty years.

The leading characteristic of Humboldt mental organization is an unequalled capaci

Humboldt has no specialty, as it is inelafrom all scientists of that class. The bread! and fullness of his mastery of the great science of Nature, which embraces within it a hundred minor sciences, has been conspicuous at every period of his life, and was sufficiently proved society." he great American explorations at the close of the last century; grasping, even then, not THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AGAINST only all known natural sciences, but observing and evolving others then unknown, and which were too great to be studied in one continent a century of unparalleled mental activity, go beyond the work he opened out in his great American journey, and put in definite form when his equally great Asiatic journeys of

1828-9 were in progress.

The recognition of this high capacity has been made on the reception of the Kosmos, and we have yet to see a single suggestion or philosophical, could it be said that to at and American readers, who find themselves baffled in the perusal of the portion which has already been issued, must bear in mind that more than half rendered from the German, o more than half cleared of idioms and technic obscurities, as it might have been clear offered in our book market, from an English

So much it seems partinent to say at the pas outteen years in such service, and more than dered Power. We need not resume that ques. at that time, he he not allowed a month of the fifty five years since passed to go unemrelation of the superior to the inferior in such a ployed, and we seed not wonder at his attain case must be one of control and responsibility; and ments when we hear in mind his mental structure. To us it may not be easily explained period could avoid involving a man of such universal activity, and we choose to place it to the account of a clearness of vision which could see through the weakness of the apparent or pretended friends of genater liberty and a priests, by the abolition of the law of cellsaoy, higher social state, and, foreseeing their short. comings, wait calmly for the slow progress of the ages. One thing is true, that Humboldt's in-fluence on the Prussian Government has always been strongly liberalizing. Russis, particular tral Europe has felt more or less of his inite expe for peace and advancement. A man who so advances physical science, and who so ren ders its pursuit illustrious, welds an influence second to no other, without effort or exertion

to give that influence any special direction. A MAN OF FASHION EIGHTY YDARS AGO The man of fashion of this period was a com pretty little youth, and very attentive to herself, and hard always, in her presence, conducted himself in a perfectly gentlemanly manner. She thought Miss Arden must have be thought Miss Arden must have be thought attraction to her charge. In fact, if attraction to her charge. In fact, if attraction to her charge that Miss Aspenwall was herself to little whole truth, she feared that Miss Aspenwall was herself too little whole truth, she feared that Miss Aspenwall was herself too little whole truth. She that Miss Aspenwall was herself too little whole truth it was more calm, and when little same shees in Charge and appearance, and intensity in its movements and conversation of the same shees of the pocket-book. Patrick of misconstruction, that me of leave in the self-took while one powered can be many and the procession. The reader who would be that we may need that we may need to that of Europe and It and the great of the pocket-book. Patrick it up before breakfast to-morrow and their affections and so often predicted. It is a singular fact, the some share sons of genuine ment. Some of the manners and conversation of the manners an

George Combe, the great champion of philosophical phrenology, and author of the "Con-stitution of Man," a work exceeded in circula-

published in the English papers, we learn that he was born in Edinburgh in 1788, where he years. The opinions of Gall and Spurzheim Humboldt was appointed an acting Privy Co no ing convinced that they had a basis in nature, before conferred upon one not of royal lineage; and whatever value we may set upon such a restriction, it is still the highest proof that the Prussian Government could give that it for one recognised greatment experior to all other distinctions.

In two volumes. He and others founded the Phrenological Journal, which was afterwards conducted by his relative, Mr. Cox. In 1828, he published "The Constitution of Man, Considered in Relation to External Objects." This attracted great attention, and a Mr. Henderson thought so highly of it that he subsequently the subsequ bequesthed a sum of money to be expended in the production of a very cheap edition of the

I : 1833, George Combe married Miss Cecilia Siddons. Four or five years after, he quitted of the great student of physical science who the practice of his profession, and in 1838 went, accompanied by Mrs. Combe, to the United States, where he remained, lecturing and pre-paring his journal, till 1840. Dr. Spurzheim had visited the United States in 1832, and died there in a few months; and the disciples he had obtained, wishing for another master, invited George C mbe to visit and lecture to them. The years after his return were varied by continental journeys, too often rendered necessary by failing health. The latter period of his life was one of very infirm health-the result, as he be lieved, of the adverse influences which turned his own and his brother's attention so strongly to sanitary subjects. The North British Mail observes :

Without entering now upon any discussion of the merits of the fierce controversy waged especting the orthodoxy of the 'Constitution of Man,' there can, we think, be little doubt that a prolonged study of one important branch of knowledge had led Mr. Combe to give to physical law an importance which all but veiled the been given to his writings, and the eclat with which in wide circles his name had become ingantly called, and he stends at a vast distance ple. With every wish to be fair, and with all the calmness of the philosopher, there was about Mr. Combe a constitutional inapiltude for forming an adequate conception of the purely spir-

From the New York Evening Past.

An extraordinary memorial has been addressed by 507 Austrian priests to the author of the Concordat, the Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienns. In this document, the lower Catholic clergy put forth their grievances in since the days of the Reformation. The memoal begins with a rough onslaught on the abadignation against the executors of those ornauces becomes loader and more universal tention, not to the penury of the lower clorey, but to the luxury and abundance in which the bishops are revelling. In the next place, the September 14th, 1769, and more than half a petitioners lay bare the leziness of monkhood, century since visited this city, then a ripe tray, and demand the abolition of these begging or-eller and scientific observer, who had spent dere, and the appropriation of their revenues to the maintenance of the really working pricets. A more important demand follows. It is for the abcition of celibacy, on the ground that the impossibility of entering into the married state readers the priest the victim of suspicions, of energing and contempt, and produces laxity amongst the clergy, thus rendering them con tributors to the moral dissolution which is inhow the social and political struggles of this vading even the popular classes. In concluperiod could avoid involving a man of such sion, the petitioners demand that "such reforms

> safety from the revolutionary party, THRILLING INCIDENT OF LIVE IN INDIA .- One evening I returned more than usually fatigued, to my bungalow, and hastened to bed. I was soon as leep, and, as usual, dreaming of Europe and her charms. Suddenly I was awakened of men from boat duty, wooding, watering, by a cold object resting on my arm. Invol-untarily I raised my other arm toward it. It

and humanity. If this is not done," they as-

sert "all our influence will entirely disappear; the Catholic veligion will be despised, hierarchy

the football of coaseless attacks and complica-

tions. They express, too, the significant hope

that they may not be driven to expect their

be totally overthrown, and the state become

can she ever said; "I think you do your in the minds of his read rs, I will state in a litd, at any rate, it would pinch me here and | whose untimely deracing ion he deploreth was tolerably. I want to be a man amonget an oak, a pine will proj ably spring up in its A clergyman is expected to be almost room-or, if it was a nice, an oak. Thus its h tied up in conventionalisms as a we- place will be refilled, if not by one thing, by and other men treat him as they treat a another; and the soil n sanwhile will get the . They are on their guard. They are benefit of a rotation of c ops."

od to show before wemen and clergy we they are not ashamed to talk and art the Maker of women and clergymen. shibit their souls to their pastor, as they is bodies, chiefly in their Sunday clothes sem to him excellent and moral persons. they are now and then candid enough gs unintentionally exaggerated. Then t not say his say about popular and sins, unless his congregation please; or, pes, he must often be accused-and he ten fear justly accused-of alienating I am weary of thought, I am a ded with books,

fer of his principles; and this may lead Of my silent tell life, with no bluce of tears uspicion, at least, that his principles are power of his pocket.' you are independent." rtune, yes; I have that advantage over the clergy; in mind, I doubt. We are

38, except the very strongest, obliging I am weary of study. I moan or the air, to take the characters that the opinion s assigns us. For instance, tell a man has lost his temper, and he generally se his temper. Tell a girl that she , and she blushes. These are experiof course, that you and I should not t we have both of us probably enjoyed lege of seeing or feeling them, sooner Now, society is to an unfortunately

to the pulpit against his inclination, mistaken sense of duty to that Provi sich manifestly moulded him to fill :

niche, who might have done much

ally do. Many a one, who might have useful, in the place for which his taste are fitted him, making his neighbors principles the better because they liked well, has been a dull and tedious , still worse, a superstitious preacher, to make the Word of God of none ef ough his traditions, teaching for docold that the kingdom of heaven is like particle, until it is throughout, in every sed and lightened. Christianity, so at science, literature, trade, manu-&c .- not to drive conscientious men

7 approaching through the passage or, was now added to the row on the applying the positive degree of comsmall, to the smaller, and smallest, perched basking there, like four blacka fence in the sun; as Edward, lazily himself back in his father's old arm

d on the highest principles.' it, and welcome," said Clara, laughing. for all you'll steal. 'You're very direction, D. as poor Miss Tuangh said, when we le, and she came to try to give us les he guitar; 'but you want entocsms.' d yawned, poked the fire, leaned back direction, B his chair, and-twiddled Clara's goldd purple silk purse between the finger ab of one hand, and threw up and ferman's black pocket book with the cluding the performance by depositing his opposition waistcoat pockets, and

pave got the laugh against her, to be d Herman; "but against me you have

ie society of the good," rejoined Edconsidered, for which I had a vocaought you said useful. Usefulness judgment of a practical man, a far e than innocence; and this pursuit movements. that they were four gold dollars. "-he unclasped it--" better still; a be used as a harmless provocative ervals of inspiration, and-oh, good look at the poetry. What a bargain tive with Putnam! And now that I've encil, I can write nobody knows how as a lit ary relic secondary only in importance to Dr. and amith's wig. But, in the first place, e whether these effusions can be read; the second place, let me see whether it,' as Clara said; I'll make you welall you will make out. 'You're very

anexceptionable; but what got the